

CAPE COD BORGIA NOW CONFESSES THAT SHE MURDERED THIRTY-ONE.

Nurse Jane Toppan Confesses to the Greatest List of Crimes in Modern Times and Gives Her Counsel the Names of Twenty More Patients Whom She Poisoned.

(Special to The Evening World.)
BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 24.—Jane Toppan says she has poisoned thirty-one persons during the last ten years.

She has given to her counsel, Judge Fred M. Bixby, the names of that number of her patients whom she was called to nurse, and to whom she administered fatal doses of morphine and atropine.

Among them are men and women who were attended by the leading physicians of Cambridge, Somerville and Lowell.

It is Miss Toppan's gratifying boast that in no instance did the doctors suspect that death was the result of other than natural causes.

Without doubt, even if only a small part of her story is true, Jane Toppan, the nurse, stands as the greatest criminal ever arraigned at the bar in the United States. It is doubtful if, as a subtle poisoner, who successfully duped scores of men and women during her career, she has been equalled by any one of homicidal mania in modern times.

Had Confessed to Eleven Murders. The three all-starists marvelled and thought she was an extraordinary criminal when she confessed to them that she had poisoned eleven persons and attempted to kill two others. But to the doctors she only told one-third of the revolting tale of her professional career. This morning, for the purposes of his further investigation from a medical standpoint, Dr. Henry R. Steadman was told of the confession of Miss Toppan to killing by the artful use of narcotic poisons, twenty in addition to those she had mentioned to him.

When he was told of the other twenty which she had volunteered he decided that the magnitude of the case required the most careful investigation, and he

VICTIMS OF JANE TOPPAN, MASSACHUSETTS'S BORGIA.

Mrs. Mary McNear.
W. H. Ingraham.
Mrs. Edna Bannister.
Ludlow Churchill.
Miss Florence Calkins.
Mrs. Brigham.
A. P. Davis.
Mrs. A. P. Davis.
Mrs. Harry Gordon.
Mrs. Gibbs.
Twenty-one others.

Intends to consult the attending physician of each patient Miss Toppan says she poisoned.

Since her incarceration Jane Toppan has never denied that she poisoned Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Davis at Cataumet, which case first started the investigation that led to her arrest, indictment, trial and sentence to the Taunton State Asylum for life.

To her senior counsel, Judge Fred M. Bixby, she unfolded the tale of horror. Miss Toppan began by telling of the murder of the eleven persons mentioned by the District Attorney yesterday being the most recent of her crimes. Her attorney caught his breath in amazement.

"But that is not all," she said, smiling. She then gave the names of twenty other victims, patients who had been intrusted in her care, and put out of the way by the use of the way by the use of morphine and atropine.



MISS JANE TOPPAN

"There were thirty-one in all," she said, and then she repeated the names, counting them on her fingers to be sure that she had not omitted one from the sanguinary list.

"When Miss Toppan finished her horrible story her lawyer said: 'I think you must be insane.'"

"Insane?" she repeated. "How can I be insane?"

"When I killed those people I know

that I was doing wrong. Now, how can a person be insane who realizes what she is doing, and who is conscious of the fact that she is not doing right?"

"Yes," said the lawyer. "That is so. But you have no remorse."

"No," declared the nurse, deliberately. "I have absolutely no remorse. I have never felt sorry for what I have done. Even when poisoned my dearest friends, as the Davises were, I did not feel any remorse afterward."

LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS TELLS OF SAMAR MARCH.

Son of Former Police Inspector Is Back Home After Two Years' Service in Philippines—Elicits Promise Not to Be Quoted as "I" Ere Relating Story.

First Lieut. Alexander Shives Williams, of the United States Marine Corps, son of former Inspector of Police, Alexander Scott Williams, is home today after two years of service in the Philippines, his body marked by bold wounds and his experience book full of thrilling memories.

But the young Lieutenant is so reticent that only on the promise that he should not be quoted in the first person, that is as saying "I," could he be induced to tell the story of that wandering party across Samar, the island of the savage and treacherous Viscayan boiemen.

A bouquet of bolos is the most noticeable feature of the Lieutenant's room at the home of his parents, No. 8 West Ninety-fifth street. They look like long trowels, sharpened to a razor's keenness on one edge. They are eighteen to twenty inches long, with keen points and curved handles.

Start of the March.
The Viscayan who stabbed this twenty-five-year-old marine was one of the eleven for whose execution for treachery and mutiny Major Waller was court-martialed and acquitted.

said the Lieutenant, a graduate of Berkeley School and three and a half years' service in the marines:

"Major L. W. T. Waller was in command of 850 marines at Basey, on the west coast of Samar, 600 miles south of Manila.

There was another garrison at Lananang, on the east coast, hard to supply because of the conditions six months in the year. A Spanish map showed a trail across from Basey to Lananang. If we could use it, it would render the supply question much easier. By order of Gen. Smith, Major Waller set out to find that trail from Basey, taking with him Capt. D. D. Porter and H. I. Beams, First Lieut. A. S. Williams, Second Lieut. F. Halford and fifty-five marines, with four native canoes, many of them enlisted scouts in the United States uniform.

Constantly Ambushed.
The party followed the coast south to nearly the extreme of the island, then across country to Lananang. During a walk of fourteen days we were constantly the target of ambushes, and one poor fellow was shot at Omapongong.

"From Lananang, with five days' rations, we set out in barotzas, or dug-out canoes, up the Lananang, a short, deep, rapid river which rises in the rainy season, because of the mountainous regions. Twenty-three miles up is the head of navigation for barotzas. Sending the canoes back in charge of a detachment of the First Infantry we started to hike across country to the head waters of the Sojoton, which empties on the west coast near Basey.

"For three days the party walked to the northwest. It was a different country, without life. No natives, no animals, no birds, not even a snake—the only life besides the forests of intensely hard wood and the vines and creepers, which, if ever a man got entangled, gave him a long job to extricate himself. The vines were so thick and leeches—leeches one-third of an inch long that swelled like a fat bean when they got a chance to feed, and were partial to Yankee marines. They were in the foliage, in the earth; they seemed to come down in the rain, and they were under our eyelids, in our ears and noses. It was common to pick up two or three from under the eyelids in the morning.

Starving on the March.
On Jan. 2, six days out from Lananang, the natives were exhausted and the men began to give out for lack of food in a country where there was no subsistence except an occasional patch of native



LIEUT. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

sweet potatoes, a few berries or a palm that had edible pith.

"The carriers had all disappeared, and Lieut. Williams went to look for them. He found them lying under a protecting bush and plainly in an ugly temper. He called to them to come and set fire to the barotzas. One of the men leaped to his feet, flourishing a bolo.

"The Lieutenant drew his revolver, not to shoot, but to awe him. He dropped his bolo and grabbed the Lieutenant's pistol hand in his. He sunk his teeth into the Lieutenant's other hand, and then the three and the Lieutenant missed it. He took three hours for the return of assistance. A native carrier sent back with an order to follow proved a traitor and never came.

"After twenty-four hours Waller met the relief party with Capt. Beams. Hearing nothing, those left behind started on the backward track without much hope of surviving. It had been raining two days. It rained eighteen days after that.

Viscayans Rebel.
When the river was reached rafts built of the hard wood sank when put in the water, and in desperation Capt. Porter and the seven strongest men set out for Lananang and relief for the other thirty-three.

"These thirty-three were so weak that the Viscayans had grown insolent, insubordinate and mutinous. They constantly harassed and the Lieutenant did not dare attempt to discipline them lest they fall upon and murder the whole party. If they found anything suitable for food they would secrete it instead of dividing, although they were used to it and were still in good condition.

"The feeble party followed along at snail's pace and reached the head of navigation in sixteen days and halting places. The carriers had all disappeared, and Lieut. Williams went to look for them. He found them lying under a protecting bush and plainly in an ugly temper. He called to them to come and set fire to the barotzas. One of the men leaped to his feet, flourishing a bolo.

MRS. HUNTINGTON'S CHAUFFEUR IS HELD.

Frenchman Was Driving Widow of Railroad Magnate in Swift Panhard and Did Not Understand Warning.

Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, widow of the railroad magnate, Collis P. Huntington, did not appear in Harlem Court this morning to defend her recently imported French chauffeur from a charge of running her automobile through the streets of Harlem in excess of the legal speed limit.

Mansfield Hillhouse, of No. 35 Wall street, Mrs. Huntington's attorney, appeared in behalf of the prisoner, Francis de Chesney. The chauffeur could not speak English, and this seemed to irritate Magistrate Mott.

Detective Policeman Hanley tried to explain that he had warned the chauffeur, but the Magistrate would not listen to him. Then Mr. Hillhouse tried to explain that the chauffeur, knowing no English, had not understood the policeman's warning.

"Go air your grievances in Special Sessions," said the Magistrate, and he held De Chesney in \$300 bond.

The chauffeur, who had been released last night on \$500 bail with Mrs. Huntington's \$100 fifth avenue residence as security, had to go to the detention room until new bail was secured. Mr. Hillhouse admitted to the newspaper men that the chauffeur was running Mrs. Huntington's Panhard at high speed.

"The party had suffered from a broken tire earlier in the afternoon," said Mr. Hillhouse. "Mrs. Huntington instructed her chauffeur to hurry home to Baychester, as she and the two ladies said they did not want to be late for dinner. The arrest seemed unnecessary to one after Mrs. Huntington had explained to the policeman that her chauffeur was French and had not understood his warning."

LEGAL VICTORY FOR LAND BUYERS.

Justice Stecker Decides That Easements in Every Case Go with Property to the Purchaser.

Justice Stecker, in Special Term, Part V, of the Supreme Court, today rendered an important decision to-day rendering the lines of the Manhattan title a decided victory for the land buyers. The Justice holds that all the easements appurtenant to a parcel of land must go with that land to the purchaser when a sale is made and that a sale of such easements to the elevated railroad by the vendor of the property subsequent to the issuance of the bill of sale and prior to the execution of the deed is in equity a fraud upon the vendee.

The question came up in a suit brought by Alfred H. Marvin Simon, Bernheimer and others, who on March 16, 1898, contracted to sell to the plaintiff a certain lot of land on the east side of Columbus avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. On Oct. 20, 1898, Bernheimer delivered to the elevated railroad a release of the easement appurtenant to the premises interfered with by the elevated railroad, receiving a sum in excess of \$2,000.

It was alleged that no representation was made by the defendants as to the ownership of the land and that the vendors held it for the benefit of the vendees. The question came up in a suit brought by Alfred H. Marvin Simon, Bernheimer and others, who on March 16, 1898, contracted to sell to the plaintiff a certain lot of land on the east side of Columbus avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth streets. On Oct. 20, 1898, Bernheimer delivered to the elevated railroad a release of the easement appurtenant to the premises interfered with by the elevated railroad, receiving a sum in excess of \$2,000.

FAILS WOMEN CAUGHT IN RAID

Magistrate Crane Rebukes Acting Capt. Dillon for Descent on Alleged Pool-Room.

With little ceremony the six women who were arrested by Acting Captain Dillon and his detectives, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, in a raid made on an alleged pool-room, at No. 516 Sixth avenue, were today discharged by Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Court.

The Acting Captain had received an anonymous letter, supposed to be from a Sixth avenue merchant, in which the merchant said that his wife neglected her household duties to frequent the alleged pool-room, and that she also appropriated his money to gamble with.

Dillon took Detectives Underhill, Black, Buckridge and Courtney and went to a room in the rear of the Herald Square Employment Agency's offices, at No. 516 Sixth avenue. They say they saw evidence that a pool-room was being conducted in the building and that from an adjoining building they actually saw women playing bets.

Altogether there were about twenty women in the place, but when the raid was made only the alleged owner and others who the detectives alleged placed bets were held.

The women gave their names as follows: Lottie H. Gurst, of No. 516 Sixth avenue; Lottie Gurst, of No. 516 Sixth avenue; Lottie Gurst, of No. 516 Sixth avenue; Lottie Gurst, of No. 516 Sixth avenue; Lottie Gurst, of No. 516 Sixth avenue; Lottie Gurst, of No. 516 Sixth avenue.

After Detective Underhill had stated the circumstances surrounding the raid, Magistrate Crane said:

"You should not raid a place unless you have legal evidence. What some one tells you won't do, and an anonymous letter won't do. These women are discharged."

Underhill hastened to say that four of the women admitted that they had placed bets in the place, but Magistrate Crane held that the admission was not evidence. Much relieved, the women hurried out of court with a show of great satisfaction.

OTHER EMPLOYEES WILL CONTRIBUTE CUTICLE FOR A NEW SCALP FOR PRETTY GIRL WHO LOST HERS IN MACHINERY.

PORTCHESTER-ON-THE-SOUND. June 24.—Pretty Mary Atlett, the eighteen-year-old loom-tender in the American Felt Company's factory at Glenville, whose scalp was torn off by the machinery of one of the looms, will owe her life to the other girls employed in the factory.

Mary was the main support of her father, mother and brother. All the girls in the mill arranged to-day to give up pieces of their hair to save Mary's life. The girls who have volunteered to give up pieces of their hair are: Annie Moore, Katie Park, Lilla Thompson, Kate Higgins and Nellie Powers.

Mary said today: "I have worked in the mill five years and this is the first accident I was ever in. For two years I have had charge of a loom, and when I was hurt I was crying all day. Now I feel that I have a new scalp covering, and she will then have to wear my wig. Among the girls who have volunteered to give up pieces of their hair are: Annie Moore, Katie Park, Lilla Thompson, Kate Higgins and Nellie Powers."

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STOMACH CATARRH

IS MOST PREVALENT IN SUMMER.
to all who may read this who may be suffering from that dread disease, catarrh of the stomach. I have suffered from it frightfully. I tried all sorts of medicines, but derived no benefit from any. At last a Deputy Collector of the Port, who had obtained great benefit from the use of Peruna, advised me to try it. I did so, and took good results from the start. I have taken so far four bottles and it has done me good. I feel like a new man and enjoy life now, something that I have not done before for months."—W. P. Wand.

Catarrh of the stomach is one of the most common diseases of modern times. This disease is generally known as dyspepsia. At first people try to cure themselves by dieting or using some one of the many pills and powders recommended for this affection. After that, generally, a doctor is consulted. The stomach is catarrhed, the liver thumped and the blame fastened upon some one of the digestive organs.

Many of these people go the rounds from doctor to doctor without receiving any benefit. Sooner or later they are bound to hear of Peruna.

It would not be possible to find any town or city in this country where some one could not be found who has been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. Once cured these people continue to recommend Peruna as long as they live.

In this way the dyspepsia victim is sure to hear of Peruna. The news of Peruna's cures is spread among the people by those who have used it and have been cured. This is the sort of a remedy that Peruna is. Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease, and the disease is cured.

What the doctor has called dyspepsia or liver complaint or indigestion was catarrh of the stomach all the while. All that the patient needed was a remedy that would cure catarrh wherever located.

This is the sort of a remedy that Peruna is. Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease, and the disease is cured. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to oblige you by sending you a bottle of the medicine, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

John Patten.
Mr. John Patten, St. Clairsville, Ohio, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman says:

"I can testify to the curative properties of Peruna, having been during the autumn of 1900 subject to a stomach and bowel trouble that was gradually growing more serious, but from which I received relief after I had taken but two bottles of Peruna."

"Now my bowel complaint has entirely disappeared; no more diarrhoea or gurgling of bowels. My appetite is good and I sleep well."

Hon. W. P. Wand, Bond Clerk United States Custom House, in a recent letter from 1434 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, Cal., writes as follows:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.
Gentlemen: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Peruna to all my friends and

Asylums are filled with patients whose Affliction is traced to Blood Poison; 95 per cent. of the persons suffering with Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis are said to have Blood Poison to charge for their condition. Consumption, kidney, liver and heart troubles are often traced to the same source. No wonder the people have a horror of this terrible disease, no wonder that many a man was driven to suicide because the fear of its results was incessantly before his mind from which escape was impossible. For not until Dr. Sieber's Serum Toxin was discovered was there a cure for it. Physicians used mercury and potash, but these minerals did not cure the disease; they simply postponed the fatal day and added to the disease mercurial poisoning. All these people who suffer from the results of Blood Poison might have been saved if they had taken the

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which eradicates all taint from the blood. This is the only known remedy which removes not alone acquired but also hereditary Blood Poison. Persons knowing themselves to be afflicted should therefore not wait until locomotor ataxia, paralysis, paresis or some other dreadful results manifest themselves, but get cured at once. The sooner the better. The undersigned company guarantees to eradicate every taint from the blood in 60 to 90 days. If you are afflicted or have a friend who is in the throes of the monster Blood Poison, do not delay, but consult at once with the

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Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

F. H. Cooper, Pres.
Founder of Siegel, Cooper & Co.

AN OLD SORE

find after months of diligent and faithful use of external remedies that the place remains as defiant, angry and offensive as ever. Every chronic sore, no matter on what part of the body it comes, is an evidence of some previous constitutional or organic trouble, and that the dregs of these diseases remain in the system; or, it may be that some long hidden poison—perhaps Cancer—has come to the surface and begun its destructive work.

The blood must be purified before the sore will fill up with healthy flesh and the skin regains its natural color. It is through the circulation that the acid, corroding fluids are carried to the sore or ulcer and keep it irritated and inflamed. S. S. S. will purify and invigorate the stagnant blood when all sediment or other hurtful materials are washed out, fresh rich blood is carried to the diseased parts, new tissues form, and the decaying flesh begins to have a healthy and natural look; the discharge ceases and the sore heals.

Several years ago, my wife had a severe sore leg and was treated by the best physicians but received no benefit. Our druggist advised her to try S. S. S., which she did. In fourteen bottles cured her and she has been well ever since.

J. R. MAROLD, 22 Canal St., Cohoes, N. Y.

write us and get the advice of experienced and skilled physicians for which no charge is made. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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